Bursty Tracing: A Framework for Low-Overhead Temporal Profiling

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"Low-overhead temporal profiling"

- Low overhead
 - Intended for dynamic optimization systems
 - Profile overhead must be recovered by optimization
- Temporal profiling
 - Trend in profiling literature: discover more causality (path profiling, calling context trees, *etc.*)
 - Temporal profiles expose more optimization opportunities

Arnold-Ryder profiling framework



• Counter nCheck

• Sampling rate
$$r = \frac{1}{nCheck_0 + 1}$$

• Implemented in Jikes RVM (Java on PowerPC)

Why longer bursts

- Arnold-Ryder framework isolates events by loop back-edges, calls, and returns
- Example: for(i = 1; i < n; i++) if(...) f(); else g();
- Temporal relationships interesting for optimization:
 - Single-entry multiple-exit regions
 - Field reordering

Contributions

- Longer bursts
 - Our framework captures temporal relationships across loop back-edges, calls, and returns.
- x86 binaries
 - We report experiences with the framework in an alternative setting with different advantages and disadvantages.
- Overhead reduction techniques
 - We eliminate some of the checks at procedure entries and at loop back-edges.

Talk outline

- Introduction
- Methodology
 - Longer bursts
 - Overhead reduction by eliminating checks
- Evaluation
 - Overhead
 - Profile quality
- Conclusion



- Counters nCheck and nInstr
- Sampling rate $r = \frac{nInstr_0}{nCheck_0 + nInstr_0}$
- Implemented using Vulcan (x86 binaries)

Fewer checks

- Goal: reduce overhead
- Starting point: 6-35% overhead in our setting with checks on all procedure entries and loop back-edges
- Constraint: never recurse or loop for unbounded amount of time without check
- Remark: analogous to thread-yield points, gc-safe points, asynchronous-exception points

Eliminating entry checks





Eliminating loop back-edge checks

- Tight inner loops
 - Checking gets expensive relative to time spent in original code
 - Statically optimized, not much opportunity for dynamic optimization
- Omit both checking and profiling for tight inner loops
- *k*-boring loop:
 - No calls
 - At most k profiling events of interest

Evaluation: Overhead

• $overhead(r) = basic_overhead + r \cdot instr_overhead$



Case study: Hot data stream profiles

- data reference: dynamic load, (pc, addr) pair
- $data \ stream$: sequence v of data references
- heat of data stream: v.heat = v.length * v.frequency
- hot data stream: when v.heat > heat_threshold (we set the threshold such that all hot data streams together cover 90% of the profile)
- hot data stream profile: set P of hot data streams and their heats

•
$$overlap(P,Q) = \sum_{v \in P \cup Q} \min\{v.heat_P, v.heat_Q\}$$

Evaluation: Overlap



• $nCheck_0:nInstr_0$

Evaluation: Overlap



Related work

- Arnold, Ryder, A framework for reducing the cost of instrumented code, PLDI 2001
- Temporal profiling
 - Ball, Larus, Efficient path profiling, MICRO 1996
 - Ammons, Ball, Larus, Exploiting hardware performance counters with flow and context sensitive profiling, PLDI 1997
 - Larus, Whole program paths, PLDI 1999
 - Chilimbi, Efficient representations and abstractions for quantifying and exploiting data reference locality, PLDI 2001

Conclusions

- Bursty tracing can collect temporal profiles online
 - General, low-overhead, deterministic
 - Flexible trade-off between sampling rate, overhead, and burst-length
 - Temporal
- Future work
 - Prefetching hot data streams
 - Eliminating more loop back-edge checks
 - Improving profile quality further